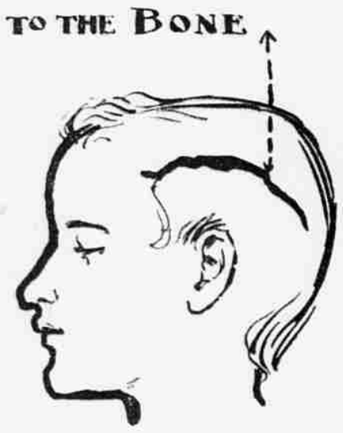
CHILD GIVES ST. LOUIS PHYSICIANS

A Study in the Marvels of Surgery

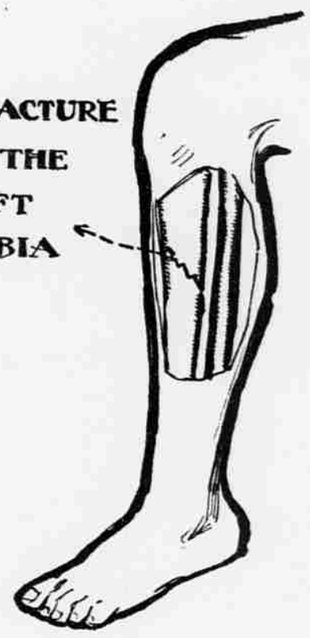
Mangled Body of Little Elizabeth Mohr is Remodeled in Plaster-of-Paris Bandages.

FRACTURE OF THE MASTOID PORTION OF THE TEMPORAL BONE



CUT ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE HEAD EXTENDING TO THE BONE

ELIZABETH MOHR.



FRACTURE OF THE LEFT TIBIA

DOUBLE FRACTURE OF THE RADIUS

SINGLE FRACTURE OF THE ULNA

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

One of the most remarkable surgical cases ever treated by St. Louis physicians, so they say, is that of little Elizabeth Mohr, the 9-year-old daughter of Mrs. Fannie Mohr, a music teacher of 711½ Russell avenue. Elizabeth was run down by a street car and so badly crushed, on the evening of May 2, that it was thought she could not live.

The child was released from St. Mary's Infirmary after a treatment of five weeks in plaster of paris bandages. Despite the fact that many bones were broken and her skull fractured, she is now well, except for her right arm, which was broken in half a dozen places. It may never heal entirely.

The physicians who treated the case, as well as those who observed, declare it is a marvelous one. The tender age of the child, coupled with the severity of the injuries, make it remarkable that she lived at all, to say nothing of her complete recovery.

Elizabeth and a number of her playmates abandoned their games on the vacant lot at Seventh street and Russell avenue on the evening of the accident. The little girl started to her home. It was dusk. As she started across the tracks a southbound car on the Seventh street line came before her. She waited for it to pass, and, not seeing the car coming in the opposite direction, hastened to get across behind it. She was caught beneath the brake beam and dragged twenty feet before the eyes of her playmates. Her mutilated body was taken from beneath the hind trucks of the car. It was supposed that she was dead.

At first sight, Doctor H. A. B. Klippel, who was given charge of the case, pronounced it hopeless. He directed that the child be taken to St. Mary's Infirmary. The mother was rendered prostrate from grief. She remained helplessly bedridden for a week, believing that her child's death was inevitable, and that worse news was withheld from her.

When the case was a week old, the attending physicians began to realize that it was possible to save Elizabeth's life. Doctor D. C. Todd assisted in the case, and Doctors DeGroat, Hunter and others, who practice at St. Mary's Infirmary, lent their attention to the manner of treatment. Not one of these physicians entertained the slightest belief that the child would live when it was brought to the hospital.

Doctor Klippel gave out the following statement:

"The most remarkable feature of the wonderful case was the fact that the child lived after having the mastoid bone fractured. This bone is the lower portion of the temple, and it does not take a heavy blow on this point to kill a man.

"It is also wonderful how the child survived the longitudinal cut on the head, which extended full length, from the anterior front to the posterior portion. The skin is loose over the top of the head, and a cut like this creates an opportunity for pus to coagulate underneath the skin. Death always follows when the skin is thus separated from the scalp by the matter, causing eptic infection.

"Another phenomenal feature is the fact that the right arm was healed sufficiently to save amputation and stiffness after it had been litterly crushed at the elbow and many bones broken. The tibia (which is the shin-bone) was fractured just below the knee, being completely shattered, and I think the child will live to never realize that that member of her body was so seriously hurt. It was one of the most extraordinary cases I have ever seen."

TRIUMPHS OF MODERN SURGERY.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

Among all the triumphs of modern surgery there are perhaps none more wonderful than some of the experiments which, within recent years, have been performed in the way of substitution of missing portions of the human anatomy. The grafting of living parts and tissue from one portion of the body to another, or from the animal to the person, and, in some cases, from one human individual to another, can now, it seems, be undertaken with as much confidence as in the grafting of plants and fruits.

It is not so very long ago when it was thought the loss of a nose could best be remedied by an artificial one of papier-mache; but nowadays surgical science regards it as among the lighter of its achievements to supply such a loss with a new, healthy, living organ moulded in harmony with the rest of the features.

One of the latest recorded triumphs in this direction is that recently performed by Professor Berger, the eminent French surgeon, who presented before the Academie de Medecine, a boy whom he had provided with a new nose in place of the original organ, which had been lost through the bite of a horse. The loss was repaired by taking a piece of flesh from the patient's arm and, after moulding it to the requisite shape, covering it with a strip of skin brought down from the forehead.

The loss of the nasal organ has, however, been replaced in various ways, and in one of the most remarkable cases on record a piece of rabbit's bone, freshly removed, was carefully grafted on to the face of the patient. The case in question was brought before the Clinical Society a year or two ago, when it was shown that a youth who had lost the greater portion of the nasal organ through an accident, underwent this grafting operation with complete success.

A similar case attended with good results was that of a young woman who was provided with a new nasal appendage of live flesh and bone, a portion of the breastbone of a blackbird being used in this instance. The breast-bone of the bird being thus successfully grafted, the skin and remaining portions of the original nose were trained to grow over it, and the whole adapted to shape during the healing process.

A still more wonderful operation of the kind was reported to have been performed in the case of a noseless man at Charing Cross Hospital, London, some few years back, when one of the patient's own fingers, surgically prepared in a certain manner, was successfully grafted on to the face as a substitute for the lost proboscis, and afterwards properly shaped.

But it is not to supply the place of damaged and missing noses only that surgical grafting is employed. In the case of a youth who had splintered the bones of his arm, the daring experiment of attaching the femur of a suitably large rabbit in a corresponding situation in the injured human limb was successfully performed in 1896 at Guy's Hospital.

An equally novel and daring experiment was performed in 1898 on a waiter who was admitted into the Beaujon Hospital. The patient had sustained an accident by which his two legs were badly crushed, but instead of amputation, as at first seemed inevitable, the surgeons resolved to adopt the experiment of grafting a portion of the shin-bone of a calf on to each of the injured legs. The grafting of the shinbones was successful, and it was reported that the lucky patient was afterwards enabled to use his limbs quite freely.

In the same category of surgical successes must be included the case of a boy operated on in the Charity Hospital, New York. In this instance a portion of a dog's foreleg was grafted in the patient's leg to take the place of a bone that had been removed, the process taking about twelve days to complete.

The grafting of whole patches of human skin from one person to another is now regarded by surgeons as no very great novelty. And it may be mentioned, incidentally, that two or three years ago a woman in Auckland, New Zealand, brought an action against a doctor for removing no less than fifty-two square inches of her skin to graft on to another patient who was injured and disfigured by burns.

The repair of the human physiognomy by surgical grafting presents some interesting possibilities, and seemingly there is little that the scientific surgeon dare not attempt in this direction. It is an actual fact that surgery has found a means of supplying a patient with a new face if needs be. One of the most remarkable cases in the annals of medicine came to light in 1888, when a patient who had accidentally shot away part of his features was supplied with a face of celluloid and India rubber.

WHO'S WHAT, AND WHY, IN AMERICA

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

Of the administration, which though having strenuous times with other things, still finds time to "do things" to General Miles, I give some attention to Secretary Root, who, added to other accomplishments, can wield an executive bolo better than any man that ever filled the office. Mr. Lodge is also one of the "handy men" among Roosevelt's Rough Riders, while Mr. Cockran has a record in politics equal to the war record of the President. I feel proud to handle such distinguished "Whats" and trust that I have done them simple justice.

WILBERFORCE JENKINS.

Cockran, Bourke.

Ex-statesman, attorney and conversationalist. Name originally William Bourke Cockran, but upon request of his friends dropped the William, in order to still further emphasize the Bourke and thereby indicate his likeness to the great orator, Edmund Burke. Was born in Ireland, February 28, 1854, and hence is not eligible to the presidency. Covered the Blarney stone with kisses at the age of 7, and then went to France to study a language fit for human ears to listen to, English being naturally to one of his birth a repellent and more or less tyrannical tongue. Having mastered the language of diplomacy and polite society, came to the United States in 1871, and joined Tammany University, on the installation of President Kelly, as full professor of Gallic languages. President Kelly feeling that in an institution designed to strengthen the political nerve forces of the community the language of Gall was a necessary part of the curriculum.

Professor Cockran's courses were so popular that from that day to this few graduates or students in the Tammany University speak English, although the professor himself has become a master of its sublimer uses. Soon became one of the managing directors of the Tammany School of Political Science, and, with Richard Croker, Thomas F. Gilroy and Hugh J. Grant, constituted its faculty, if not its faculties. Finding himself shortly somewhat out of sympathy with certain principles taught at this school, notably that which sought to create an artificial supply to meet a substantial demand, standing between the twin rocks of "Syllables and Charybdis," he chose rather to brave the former than to be submerged beneath the surging waters of the latter, and chose wisely, for his syllables have stood him in good stead ever since. Established the Cockran Bureau of Oratory, mass meetings and after-dinner speeches a specialty, in 1896, and from that time has done a thriving business in eloquence, excelled only by the Depew Phrase Works, at Peekskill, and the United States Paragraph Trust, A. Carnegie president, Pittsburg.

The business of the Cockran Bureau has constantly increased year after year, and at the outbreak of the Boer war, having proven the lowest bidder for the South African contract, has had complete control of the Verbal Commando established in this country. Is at present in negotiation with J. P. Morgan & Co. respecting terms of a merger by which it is proposed to combine the great speech industries of the world along lines already followed out successfully by the United Gas Improvement Company, the idea being that at present talk is too cheap to be profitable. The Depew and Carnegie works have already signified their willingness to enter the combination, and it is believed that if the Sulzer Siphon Company and the Cockran Bureau can be induced to join, others, such as the Bryan Phraseological Foundry and the Atkinson Co-operative Cook Stove and Pamphlet furnaces, will either follow or be forced out of business. Recreation, being interviewed. Address, care Paul Kruger, or Emilio Aguinaldo, from whom, also, references as to the effectiveness of his work may be obtained on application.

Lodge, Henry Cabot.

Statesman, author, United States Senator from Massachusetts. Born Boston, May 1, 1850. Was able to speak English language from beginning, eschewing baby talk in infancy, and at the age of 5 having words of ten syllables at his finger's ends. Educated at Boston, but has managed to keep his feet on the earth and his mind clear on public questions, in spite of this. Was sent to Congress at early age, the campaign cry of his followers, taken from Cowper:

Oh, for a Lodge in some vast wilderness,

proving a sufficiently effective slogan to elect him. Introduced culture into congressional debates and by expert use of Roget's "Thesaurus," which was his favorite story book in youth, was of great assistance to his party when sparring for time in debate. At many critical moments, by the mere use of such terms as "synthetic," "perspicuity" and "resilience," which the opposition had to look up before they could reply intelligently, he had gained many hours for the causes on behalf of which he spoke. Has proven of great educational value to his confreres in Congress by his classical allusions, which are many and effective. Can recite whole pages of the Encyclopaedia Britannica without faltering, and has a knowledge of American history which is exasperating to his enemies. In the Senate is regarded by his admirers as the embodiment of a phrase of Isaian, an author of some repute, who flourished several years ago, who spoke of "A Lodge in a garden of cucumbers."

Is thoroughly conversant with etiquette and in verbal fisying is a master. It is said that he can skin an adversary with such urbanity that his victim does not know it until he comes to shave the next morning. Has made a substantial reputation as an author, particularly along historical lines, his biographies of Daniel Webster, Alexander Hamilton and George Washington proving wholly adequate, although conspicuous, as a Chicago critic observed, for unaccountable omissions, notable among which was the author's failure to mention Webster's Dictionary in his otherwise excellent story of the great orator's life. Mr. Lodge has never satisfactorily accounted for this oversight. He has written poetry, but was forgiven.

Under President Roosevelt has been regarded as the spokesman of the administration, and is suspected because of his efficient labors during the Philippines debate of being the man who struck Billy Patterson. His speech on behalf of the army in the Philippines was a sturdy and eloquent defense of that much-maligned institution, though characterized by great cruelty to some of his colleagues who had ventured to rival him in classical allusions. Under the empire to be established at Washington on the retirement of General Miles will probably be chosen Grand Vizier. Recreation, research. Address, care of the White House, ring right-hand bell.

Root, Elihu.

Secretary of War, Bull's-Eye of Administration Target. Believes in Policy, not as a game, but as a policy. Born, Clinton, N. Y., February 15, 1845. True to his name, firmly imbedded himself in the soil of Americanism and has grown steadily ever since. Was distinguished as a boy for his X-ray eye, which has served him well in public life. Can see through a stone wall eight feet thick at midnight and in a dense fog. Has same ability as to persons and is consequently seldom fooled by any one. Statesmen desiring to call upon him do so by proxy or over the telephone, unless properly insulated by impenetrable garments, such is the influence of his keen glance, which some are inclined to think more terrible than the water cure. Graduated Hamilton College, 1864, taking degree of Ph. D. (Devoid of Phillis.)

Studied law and practiced it so faithfully that he soon had it at his finger's ends and was able to run the scales of justice with a technique that Paderewski himself might envy. Was appointed United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York in 1883, and prosecuted the business of his office with such assiduity that persons having Federal crimes to commit committed them in other districts. Was elected president of the Union League Club, a prominent society of New York City, organized originally to preserve the Union, but later devoted to the promotion of the study of art by millionaires, his knowledge, acquired in various campaigns, of how a canvass should be handled, commending him to the members of the association.

First served as member of the Hanging Committee, founded to recommend the hanging of traitors, but later devoting its attention to the placing of pictures. Was appointed Secretary of War to succeed Secretary Alger with a success rather more successful than Alger's own. Is one of the few Secretaries of War who have had a war to be secretary to. Has managed Cuba with his right hand and the Philippine Islands with his left, without letting either interfere with the other. Has approved the water cure (with soap added) in Cuba, but has had no sympathy with the straight hydropathic treatment of the Filipinos. Believes in truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, but does not believe in telling all he hears. Is not afraid of responsibility and assumes it unassumingly whenever occasion arises. Recreation, attending to business. Address, War Department, Washington, or in care of "The Hearts of His Countrymen."

Carmack, F. W.,

Noted in "Who's Who" as a Congressman-editor. Is, therefore, supposed to be an editor of Congressmen, a useful occupation, considering the country's needs. Born near Castilian Springs, Sumner County, Tennessee, and has been ready to spring forth as the friend of the Castilian ever since. Date of birth personal, November 5, 1858—the two hundred and fifty-third anniversary of the discovery of the Guy Fawkes plot, a fact which has resulted in his looking around for plots from the beginning of his career. His political berth came to him in 1884, when he was elected a member of the Tennessee Legislature. Took up editing early in life and has used blue pencil with such effect that he should have been made editor of the Congressional Record, and thereby have been given a chance to revise some of his own speeches. Is fond of the word "recreant," which he uses upon all occasions and even in the presence of ladies.

Has directed a large number of newspapers in various parts of the country, and in editorial experiences resembles the famous cook who alleged as evidences of her knowledge of her craft that she had held seventeen positions in six months. Elected to Congress in 1897 and became a pronounced rival of Congressman Sulzer in effervescent eloquence, which, together with the seeds which at his instigation the Department of Agriculture sent to his constituents, so endeared him to the latter that they elected him in 1901 to the United States Senate. He has been too busy as yet to study parliamentary procedure as it is pursued in that body, and is therefore occasionally guilty of referring to the President of the United States and his fellow members in terms which have all the vigor and propriety of an utterance in a country grocery, but seems always willing to apologize. Is taking lessons daily, however, from better informed Senators, and in the course of two or three hundred years may acquire a knowledge of senatorial etiquette. Has no use for an army, and is not afraid to say so, and resents the water cure with all the strenuous vigor of the Tennessee Colonel of the comic press, to whom water in any form is obnoxious.

Is unrestrained in debate and is indirectly responsible for the general order that when he speaks the fire department of the capital shall hold itself in readiness for action. His present occupation is ferreting out the details of the plot by which Secretary Root, Senator Lodge and the President of the United States shall wrest the government of the country from General Miles and the minority in Congress and establish an empire along the lines of the Turkish, with the President as Sultan, the Secretary of War as Field Marshal and Mr. Lodge at Grand Vizier.

The general impression is that the Senator had not quite recovered from the effects of his senatorial campaign, and that before his term is over he may yet serve his country usefully, the whole of which is likely to be set forth shortly by Mrs. Carrie Nation in an admirable monograph upon "The Malign Influence of Tammany Hall, Alcohol and Other Halls Upon the Politics of Our Country." Recreation, ferreting out plots. Address, The Bureau of Encumbrances, Washington, D. C.

FIELD'S FIRST LECTURE TOUR.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

"Twenty years ago a comedy trio left Denver which had some rather unusual experiences. Eugene Field, Otto Rothaker and myself were the three performers," said Howard Saxby of Cincinnati in a recent interview. "We decided that there was money in the show business and started out to demonstrate to the world our great ability as entertainers. We were all three employed on the Denver Republican, but we decided that newspaper life was too monotonous, interested a partner who sold a horse to get money enough to put us on the road, and started for Colorado Springs, where we were to play our first engagement.

"Field and I were to read humorous selections of our own composition and Rothaker was to give some of Tennyson's poems that there might be variety in the entertainment. Our success in Colorado Springs was remarkable. We had 427 people in the audience, and everything went off smoothly. All of our stunts were very polite, and it was necessary for each of us to wear a dress coat. We had only one dress coat, and consequently it was impossible for us to do any reading in concert. As soon as a performer dashed off the stage he skinned off that stock coat and the man who was to do the next number slipped into it. Unfortunately all of us were not the same size. Field and I were larger than Rothaker and the coat was as much too small for us as it was too large for Rothaker.

"We liked Colorado Springs so well that we came pretty near not getting to Pueblo, our next stop. Our first success wasn't repeated in Pueblo. Seventeen people came out to hear us, and that was the most exacting audience I ever saw. It was painfully candid and had no hesitation about expressing its opinion in plain Colorado English.

"Field had just begun his Primer at that time. When nothing but jeers greeted our other numbers Field decided that he would try some of the Primer on the audience. He stepped on the stage with great assurance at the conclusion of a reading by Rothaker which brought out more catcalls than I ever imagined seventeen men could make. After asking for order Field began to read from the Primer. It wasn't a Field crowd, and the Primer failed to entertain.

"Well, we left Pueblo pretty badly discouraged. Our next stop was to be in New Mexico. By pawning Field's coat and Rothaker's umbrella we raised money enough to buy tickets most of the way and we walked the remainder of the distance. Another Pueblo reception greeted us, and we found ourselves stranded. We had nothing to pawn but the dress coat, and there wasn't much demand for full evening clothes in New Mexico at that time. An old man who had a room at the hotel adjoining mine committed suicide during the night. When the Coroner came to hold an inquest we three were the first applicants for places on the jury, and the fee we received enabled us to get back to Colorado."

Event of the Day.

Hark!
It is the dinner gong—
Sweet song
That sonuds its echoing boom.
Mark
The guests, how now they throng
Headlong
Into the dining-room,
To dine, you say?
Oh, no; to play
Ping-pong.

—Detroit Free Press.